

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
4 September 2003 (04.09.2003)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 03/072069 A1**

(51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: **A61K 6/00**

(21) International Application Number: **PCT/IT02/00124**

(22) International Filing Date: 28 February 2002 (28 02 2002)

(25) Filing Language: **Italian**

(26) Publication Language: **English**

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(81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

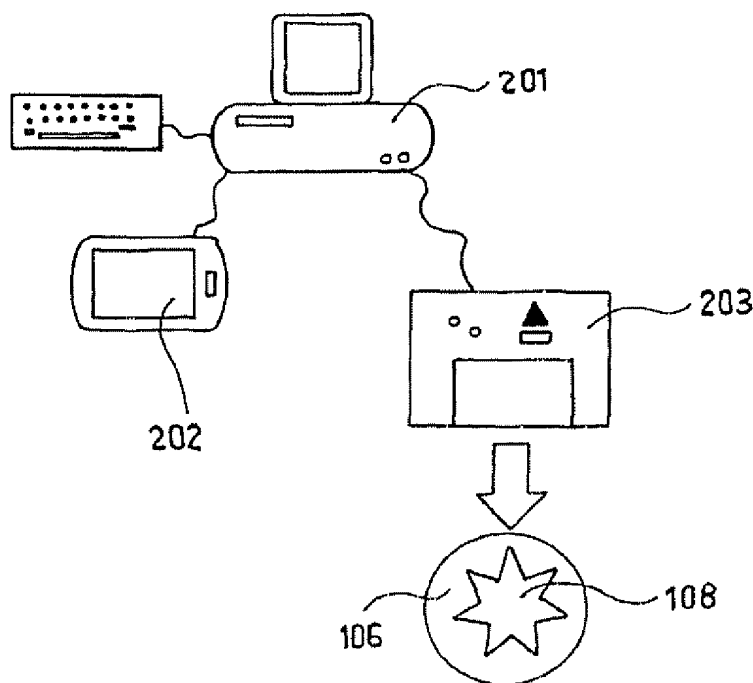
(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG)

Published:

— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette

(54) Title: **METHOD FOR REPRODUCING IMAGES ON COSMETIC COMPOSITIONS**



(57) Abstract: A method for creating an image on a substrate consisting of a cosmetic composition (106) made of powder, paste or a solid, comprising the steps of: a. subjecting at least parts of the substrate to irradiation by means of a laser beam; and b. displacing the laser beam with respect to the substrate, or vice versa, for tracing the chosen image (108) on the substrate (106).

WO 03/072069 A1

"Method for reproducing images on cosmetic compositions."

### TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a method for the reproduction of images on a substrate consisting of a cosmetic composition in the form of powder, paste or a solid, such as the compositions used, for example, for making face powder, foundation cream, eye shadow, or other products for makeup.

In what follows, the term "cosmetic compositions in powder form" will basically be taken to mean those compositions in compacted powder form that can be contained in a container or case - such as a powder compact or, to use the French term, "godet" - for example eye shadow, face powder or rouge; the term "compositions in the form of paste" will be taken to mean those compositions in the form of a "waxy" paste, such as lipstick, eye powder, foundation cream (but also some types of eye shadow and rouge); whilst the term "solid compositions" will be taken to mean new-concept products for makeup devised by the present applicant and described in the Italian patent application IT MI 2001 A 002841.

### PRIOR ART

It constitutes prior art to reproduce, on the top surface of a cosmetic composition, or starting therefrom, an image which, by being rendered visible from outside thanks to containers that are at least partially transparent, enables the possible buyer to recognize the product and/or to be induced into purchasing the said product. The shape or aesthetic appearance of cosmetic compositions contributes to the success of the product on the market.

In particular, it constitutes known art to set cosmetic compositions for makeup consisting of porous surfaces, such as compacted powder or materials in the form of "waxy" paste or solid materials, inside

containers or "godets" which have an open top surface. The outer surface, or the superficial layers, of the cosmetic composition set facing the open side of the godet may constitute a substrate on which a desired image may be made, such as an ornamental pattern.

5 The Italian patent IT 1 237 771 teaches how to make a cosmetic product consisting of stacked layers of powder of different colours. By engraving the said cosmetic product to different depths it is possible to make coloured figures or compositions that can be perceived when the outer surface of the product is viewed. Engraving of the  
10 product can be carried out by a "digging" operation, prior to the possible compression of the powder.

Although the above method for making patterns of aesthetic interest on the cosmetic product enables pleasant chromatic compositions to be obtained, it is not suitable for reproducing figures  
15 and proves particularly complex and difficult to implement. In fact, for the reproduction of other than elementary figures, given also the consistency of the cosmetic product, which may for instance be porous or viscous, it would be necessary to perform extremely precise "digging" operations which would entail sophisticated mechanisms of  
20 regulation and control of the tool designed for carrying out the said operation.

In the French patent FR 2 759 941 it has likewise been proposed to decorate a cosmetic composition made of compacted powder or paste by depositing ink on its outermost surface. By using an  
25 appropriately modified inkjet printer and inks with non-toxic pigments or dyes that are acceptable for cosmetic use, it is possible to reproduce any figure on the substrate consisting of the outer surface of the composition.

The process proposed in the above-mentioned published patent FR

2 759 941 is simple to use and extremely versatile. However, the non-homogeneous absorption and the unforeseeable diffusion of the ink within many cosmetic compositions frequently leads to results that are far from satisfactory, on account of the presence of smudges, as well as on account of the poor clarity of the reproduction of the image. Furthermore, the addition to the aforesaid cosmetic compositions of extraneous pigments contained in the ink renders this technique applicable only to a limited number of products and may lead to the degradation of the physical and/or chromatic characteristics of the cosmetic composition itself.

A purpose of the present invention is therefore to provide a method for making an image on a substrate consisting of a cosmetic composition in the form of powder, paste or a solid that will not present the drawbacks of the prior art.

A further purpose of the present invention is to provide a method that will enable reproduction of complex images on the surface or on the superficial layers of a powder, paste or solid cosmetic product in a fast and precise way.

Yet another purpose of the present invention is to propose the use of an apparatus for engraving or marking objects as a tool for reproducing images on cosmetic products.

Yet a further purpose of the present invention is to provide a new cosmetic product that presents at least one outer surface on which there is reproduced, in an extremely accurate way, an image chosen by the manufacturer.

#### **DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

The above and other purposes are achieved by the method for making an image on a substrate consisting of a cosmetic composition in the form of powder, paste or a solid, according to the first

independent claim and the subsequent dependent claims, by the use of an apparatus for making figures on a substrate for representing, on said substrate, an image consisting of a cosmetic composition in the form of powder, paste or a solid, according to Claim 12 and the subsequent dependent claims, and by the cosmetic composition according to the independent Claim 19 and the subsequent dependent claims.

The method for making an image on a substrate consisting of a cosmetic composition in the form of powder, paste or a solid, according to the present invention, comprises the steps of:

- subjecting at least parts of the aforesaid substrate to irradiation by a laser beam; and
- displacing the laser beam with respect to the substrate, or vice versa, in order to trace the desired image on the substrate.

This method enables, basically according to the characteristics of the cosmetic composition and of the laser beam used, to bring about chromatic variations on the outer surface of the cosmetic composition and/or engravings of said composition in order to reproduce any image that the manufacturer may intend to create.

Furthermore, according to a preferential aspect of the present invention, the method also involves the steps of:

- storing an image to be reproduced on the cosmetic product in digital form;
- generating, in an automatic way, the commands for operating the laser beam and/or commands for displacement of the laser with respect to the substrate according to the image stored, in order to enable tracing of the image on the substrate; and

- executing said commands.

Furthermore, preferably, these steps are preceded by a step of scanning and digitization of an image placed on a plate-like or film-like support, such as a photograph or slide. This enables reproduction,  
5 basically on any surface of a cosmetic composition, of a pre-chosen image, in an automated and simple way.

According to another aspect of the present invention, for implementation of the aforesaid method the use is envisaged of an apparatus for the formation of images on a substrate by means of a  
10 laser beam, in which said substrate is a cosmetic composition made of powder, paste or a solid. The laser apparatus may be equipped with means for scanning images from photographs or slides (transparencies) and then enabling immediate transfer of images onto the surface of the cosmetic product.

15 The present invention likewise regards a cosmetic product, preferably for makeup, that presents a visible surface on which an image is traced by means of a laser beam. The said image may be created by chromatic variation of the surface of the cosmetic composition or by engraving of the superficial layers of the latter,  
20 according to the type of cosmetic composition and the type of laser used.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

In what follows, some embodiments of the present invention will be described, purely by way of non-limiting examples, with the aid of the  
25 following figures, in which:

Figure 1 is a block diagram illustrating a method according to a preferential aspect of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a block diagram illustrating another method according to a particularly advantageous aspect of the present

invention;

Figure 3 is a functional diagram of apparatus for implementation of the method according to a preferred aspect of the present invention;

5        Figure 4 is a schematic plan view, partially cut-away, of apparatus for implementation of a method according to the present invention; and

Figure 5 is a plan-view image of an embodiment of a product for makeup according to the present invention.

10        **DETAILED DESSCRIPTION OF SOME EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION**

The method according to the present invention basically consists in applying a coherent beam of monochromatic light generated by a laser apparatus on a substrate consisting of a cosmetic composition. The precise displacement of the laser beam with respect to the substrate, given the extremely reduced diameter of the beam (which  
15        may be of a few tenths of a millimetre) and the possibility of accurate adjustment of the operating parameters of the laser make it possible to trace lines or to highlight particular areas of the substrate so as to reproduce thereon one or more pre-defined images.

20        The action of the laser beam on the surface of a cosmetic product may basically produce two effects according to the characteristics of operation of the laser (power supplied, exposure time, etc.) and according to the physical state and state of aggregation of the cosmetic: inducing a chromatic surface variation of the product  
25        and/or engraving the superficial layers of the product. In either case, the action of the laser on the surface of a cosmetic product enables reproduction of images that may be seen by the user.

Application of the above method, which is known as laser marking, to cosmetic products is new and has proved capable of producing

surprising results, as will be clarified in what follows.

Figure 1 illustrates a particular embodiment of the method according to the present invention which presupposes the use of an automatic apparatus for laser marking. The method envisages the steps of:

1. creation of an image 1, for example by means of a computer medium;
2. storage 2 of the image, preferably in a digital format, in processing means;
- 10 3. automatic generation 3, by means of algorithms known to the art, of commands for driving a laser beam; and
4. operation 6 of the laser beam with respect to a surface of a cosmetic product, to execute the commands generated in step 3, for reproducing the image 1.

15 In particular, the commands for operating the laser beam, which are distinctive of the laser apparatus used, usually consist of instructions containing geometrical parameters regarding the displacement paths of the laser beam with respect to the substrate or vice versa and instructions with process parameters, such as speed of  
20 displacement of the laser beam and/or of the substrate, the power supplied, the stay time of the laser beam on a given surface, etc.

The set of instructions generated in step 3 of the method illustrated enables reproduction of the image 1 on the surface of the cosmetic product.

25 Figure 2 illustrates another preferred method for the reproduction of images on cosmetic products according to the present invention. This method envisages that the creation of the image to be reproduced takes place by acquisition, via a scanner, of figures from a plate-like medium (photographs) or film-like medium (slides), and that, following



upon acquisition of the image and its digitization and storage on processing media, there may be envisaged a step of "touching-up" of the image by means of software tools.

In greater detail, the method illustrated presupposes the use of processing means and comprises the steps of:

- scanning 102 of images and their digitization starting from a photograph 101, or other material medium (drawings on paper, slides, etc.);
- storage 102 of the digitized image, preferably reproduced in 256 shades of grey, and its possible modification by means of software tools;
- generation 105 of the commands for operation of a laser beam;
- preparation of a cosmetic product 106 of the type made of powder, paste or a solid; and
- processing 107 by means of laser beam of the external surface of the cosmetic product 106, for reproduction of the image 108 on the worked surface of the cosmetic product.

The cosmetic product 106, which may, for example, be a product for makeup made of compacted powder, such as a face powder, or of paste, such as a foundation cream, is then placed under the laser beam so that the latter will induce chromatic modifications and/or engrave the surface of the product 106 in such a way as to reproduce the image 108. In the case of cosmetic products 106 made of powder or paste, these are set directly in the final container ("godet") prior to their processing under the laser beam.

As an alternative to step 102 of scanning and digitization of the image 108 on a material medium 101 it is possible envisage a step (not

illustrated) of creation of the image 108 by means of computer tools for design.

According to a preferred aspect of the method according to the present invention, as already described, by exploiting the presence of  
5 light-sensitive and/or heat-sensitive pigments in the cosmetic product 106, the laser beam is operated in such a way as to induce a chromatic variation on the most superficial layer of the cosmetic product 106. The process parameters to which the laser beam is subjected during processing determine the intensity of the chromatic  
10 variation of the surface of the cosmetic product (i.e., it is possible to form shadows and areas of light and dark on the product itself) and determine the degree of penetration of the chromatic variation within the cosmetic product. It has surprisingly been found that the said laser-marking technique applied to cosmetic products enables  
15 reproduction of images with great accuracy, in various shades, on the surface of said cosmetic products, without the innermost layers of the product being affected ,and hence without any substantial modifications to the colouring of the product, except for its most superficial layer (having a depth estimated at a few microns).

20 Consequently, this enables reproduction of any image on the external surface of a cosmetic product in a faithful way, for instance set on a photograph, without thereby modifying the characteristics of the cosmetic product itself. In addition, the use of laser makes it possible to subject basically any cosmetic product to the said process  
25 without incurring in poor results due to the particular nature of the cosmetic product.

With reference now to Figure 3, an apparatus is described for creating figures on a substrate by means of laser (laser marking), suitable for implementation of the method according to the present

invention. Falling within the intents of the present invention is likewise the protection of the use of an apparatus for laser marking on substrates consisting of cosmetic products made of powder, paste or solids.

5       The apparatus, according to a particular aspect of the present invention, comprises a processing control unit 201, which is operatively connected to a device 203 for marking a substrate 204 by means of a laser beam, and a device 202 for the scanning of images.

For implementation of the method described with reference to  
10       Figure 2, the image present on a photograph 101 scanned and digitized (step 102) by the device 202, consisting for example of a commercial scanner, is stored (step 104) on the mass-storage device of the computer 201, such as a hard disk. The image stored can then be modified (step 103) by means of a program for graphical re-  
15       touching which runs on the computer 201 - the said program, for example, reproducing the image in shades of grey - and then sending it on for reading to a special program (driver) designed for converting the graphical information of the stored image into geometrical and process commands for the device 203 (step 105). The process of  
20       conversion of the graphical information into commands for driving a device equipped with a laser beam forms part of the known art and is altogether similar to the processes commonly used, for instance, for driving the printing head of commercial laser printers.

Execution of the above commands (step 107) by the processing  
25       device 203 enables formation of the image 108 on a substrate 106 consisting of a cosmetic composition made of powder, paste or a solid.

Figure 4 is a schematic illustration, partially in cut-away view, of a workstation equipped with an apparatus for reproduction of a pre-

defined image on a makeup product by means of a laser beam.

In particular, this is an apparatus that comprises processing means 301 designed for the storage of the image to be reproduced and for control of a device 303 for laser marking, represented in Figure 4  
5 partially in cutaway view.

The processing means 301, consisting of any commercial computer, can be connected to a scanner for digitizing images present on photographs or slides.

The device 303 comprises a worktable 304 and a processing head  
10 305 which carries the output lens for the laser beam (not represented) and which is mounted in a translatable way along at least one axis with respect to the worktable 304. The processing head 305 is driven in translation by actuators 306, for instance ones comprising electric stepper motors.

15 Alternatively, in an embodiment not illustrated herein, it is possible to envisage the presence of actuators for displacing the table 304 with respect to the processing head 305.

Advantageously, in the embodiment illustrated in Figure 4, the worktable 304 is circular and is rendered rotatable with respect to an  
20 axis that passes through its centre by actuator means (not illustrated). The products 309 that are to be set beneath the head 305 are arranged radially around the circumference of the table, in such a way that rotation of the table 304 carries the products 309 in a sequential way underneath the processing head 305.

25 For processing, the operator 302 has available a tray 307, on which it is possible to arrange the cosmetic products that have not yet undergone processing by the laser beam of the head 305, for instance rouge contained in the "godets", and a tray 308 for the products 309 on which the image has been formed by the laser. During the

production cycle, the operator 302 can mount the products that are to undergo processing on the circular worktable 305 and can remove the products 309 that have already been processed, whilst a product is simultaneously undergoing processing beneath the head 305. This  
5 enables minimization of dead time during production and ensures high productivity.

The products 309 obtained by laser processing, such as the product represented in Figure 5, present clear images thanks to the chromatic nuances produced by the laser beam, also in the case of cosmetic  
10 compositions with dark colouring. In addition, the precision with which the laser traces the images that are to be reproduced on the makeup product makes it possible to subject also cosmetic products of extremely small dimensions to the method according to present invention.

#### 15 EXAMPLE

Various cosmetic compositions, of the type made of compacted powder and paste, were subjected to a commercial apparatus for the marking of objects.

After an image to be reproduced underwent scanning, by means  
20 of a commercial scanner with a scanning resolution of 300 dpi (dots per inch), the said image was stored in 256 shades of grey on a computer.

The computer was operatively connected to a commercially available marking device and was equipped with software for driving  
25 a laser-marking head. The marking device comprised a gas laser of the CO<sub>2</sub> type, capable of supplying up to 300 W of power with a wavelength of 10.6 micron.

After various specimens had undergone processing, they revealed a substantial lack of effect of laser marking on the physical and

chromatic characteristics of the cosmetic composition, as well as a clear reproduction of the image only on the most superficial layer of the specimen.

5 It has moreover been proposed to use a marking device equipped with a Nd:YAG or Er:YAG laser.

Figure 5 illustrates a specimen consisting of face powder 401 obtained by means of powder compacted inside a powder compact (or "godet") 402 and then subjected to processing with a CO<sub>2</sub> laser. The 256 shades of grey with which a photograph representing a woman's face was stored were reproduced thanks to the action of  
10 the laser, which, according to the power supplied and/or the time of exposure which were variable from point to point on the surface of the face powder 401, rendered different areas of the superficial portion of the product more or less dark, without these chromatic variations  
15 reaching any great depth and thus altering the characteristics of the face powder 401 itself.

**CLAIMS**

1. A method for creating an image on a substrate consisting of a cosmetic composition made of powder, paste or a solid, comprising the steps of:
  - 5           a. subjecting at least parts of said substrate to irradiation by means of a laser beam; and
  - b. displacing said laser beam with respect to said substrate, or vice versa, for tracing said image on the substrate.
2. The method according to Claim 1, characterized in that it  
10           comprises the steps of:
  - a. storing the image that is to be created in digital form;
  - b. generating a set of commands for operating said laser beam and/or displacing said laser beam with respect to  
15           said substrate, or vice versa, according to the image stored, said commands enabling tracing of the image on the substrate; and
  - c. operating the laser beam and displacing said laser beam with respect to said substrate, or vice versa, in order to execute said commands.
- 20   3. The method according to Claim 2, in which said commands comprise instructions for displacing the laser beam with respect to the substrate, or vice versa, and/or instructions for varying the operating parameters of the laser.
4. The method according to Claim 2 or Claim 3, characterized in  
25           that it comprises, before said step of storing the image to be reproduced in digital form, a step of scanning of the image placed on a plate-like or film-like medium.
5. The method according to Claim 4, in which said image is a photograph.

6. The method according to Claim 2 or Claim 3, characterized in that it comprises, before said step of storing the image to be reproduced in digital form, a step of creation of the design or pattern in digital form.
- 5 7. The method according to any one of Claims 2 to 6, in which said image in digital form is stored in a plurality of shades of grey.
8. The method according to any one of the foregoing claims, in which said substrate is a makeup product chosen from among a rouge, a face powder, a lipstick, a compact foundation cream, and an eye shadow.
- 10 9. The method according to any one of the foregoing claims, in which said substrate is placed in a container prior to the step of subjecting at least parts of said substrate to laser radiation.
10. The method according to any one of the foregoing claims, in which said image is formed on said substrate by means of chromatic variation, induced by the laser beam, of a superficial layer of said substrate.
- 15 11. The method according to any one of Claims 1 to 9, in which said image is formed on said substrate by engraving, by means of laser beam, of superficial layers of the substrate.
- 20 12. Use of an apparatus for forming, by means of laser, figures on a substrate for representing an image on a substrate consisting of a cosmetic composition made of powder or paste or a solid.
13. Use according to Claim 12, in which said apparatus comprises a device for scanning an image set on a plate-like or film-like medium.
- 25 14. Use according to Claim 13, in which said image is a photograph.
15. Use according to any one of Claims 13 to 15, in which said



beam originates from a gas laser apparatus, preferably of the CO<sub>2</sub> type, or from a laser apparatus of the Nd:YAG or Er:YAG type.

- 5 16. Use according to any one of Claims 13 to 16, in which said laser beam is sustained by a processing head, and said apparatus comprises actuator means for displacement of the head with respect to the substrate an/or vice versa.
- 10 17. Use according to any one of Claims 12 to 16, in which said apparatus comprises a circular worktable for supporting, around its circumference, one or more of said substrates.
18. Use according to Claim 16 or Claim 17, in which said apparatus comprises computer-processing means for storing the image and for automatic control of said laser beam and/or of said actuator means and/or of said worktable.
- 15 19. A cosmetic composition made of powder or paste or a solid, characterized in that its superficial layer reproduces an image, said image having been traced by a laser beam.
- 20 20. The composition according to Claim 18, in which said image is obtained by chromatic variation of its superficial layer due to the action of the laser beam.
21. The composition according to Claim 18, in which said image is obtained by means of superficial engraving of the composition due to the action of the laser beam.
- 25 22. The composition according to any one of Claims 18 to 20, in which said composition is a makeup product chosen from among a rouge, a face powder, a lipstick, a compact foundation cream, and an eye shadow.

Figure 1

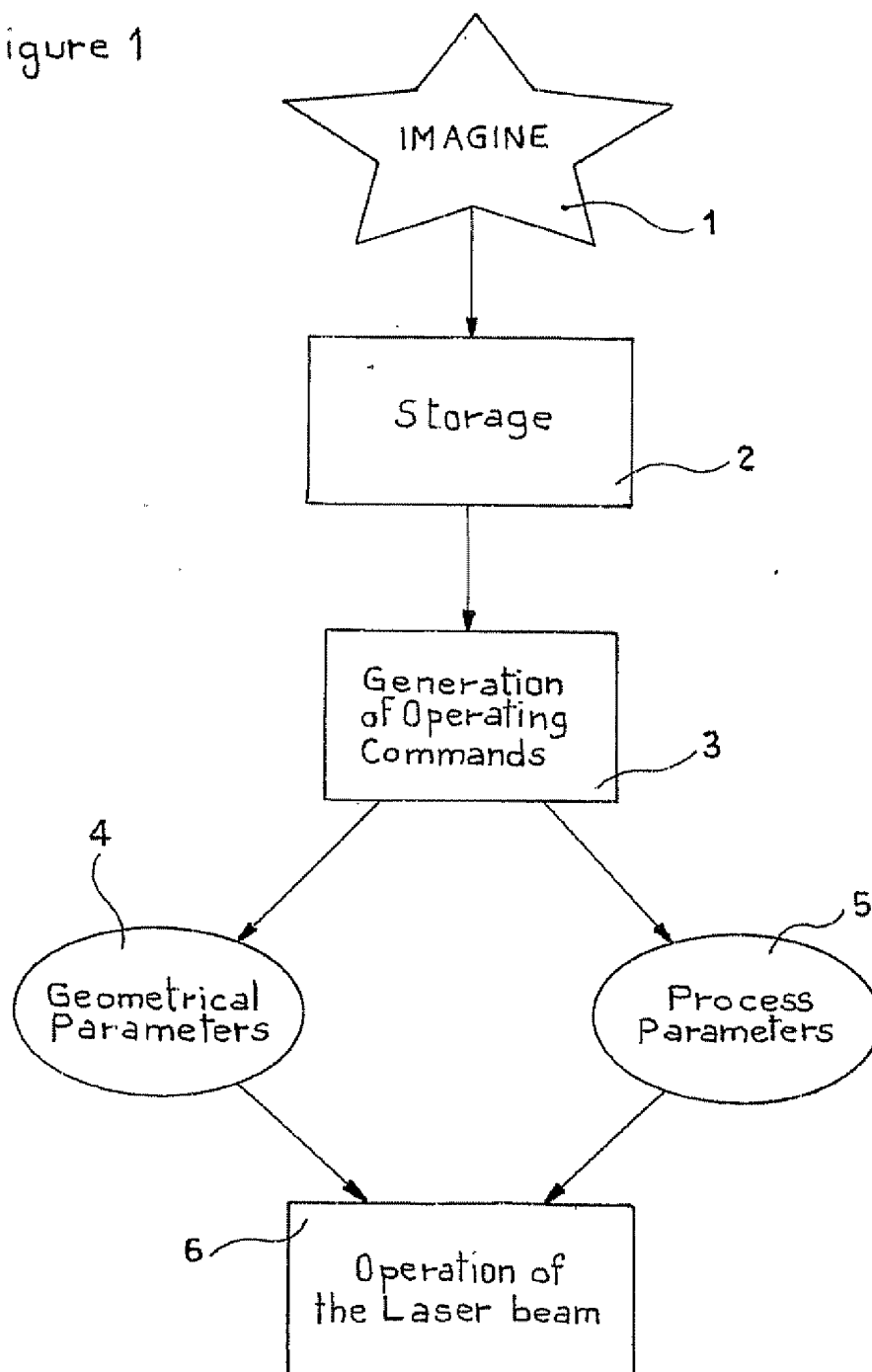
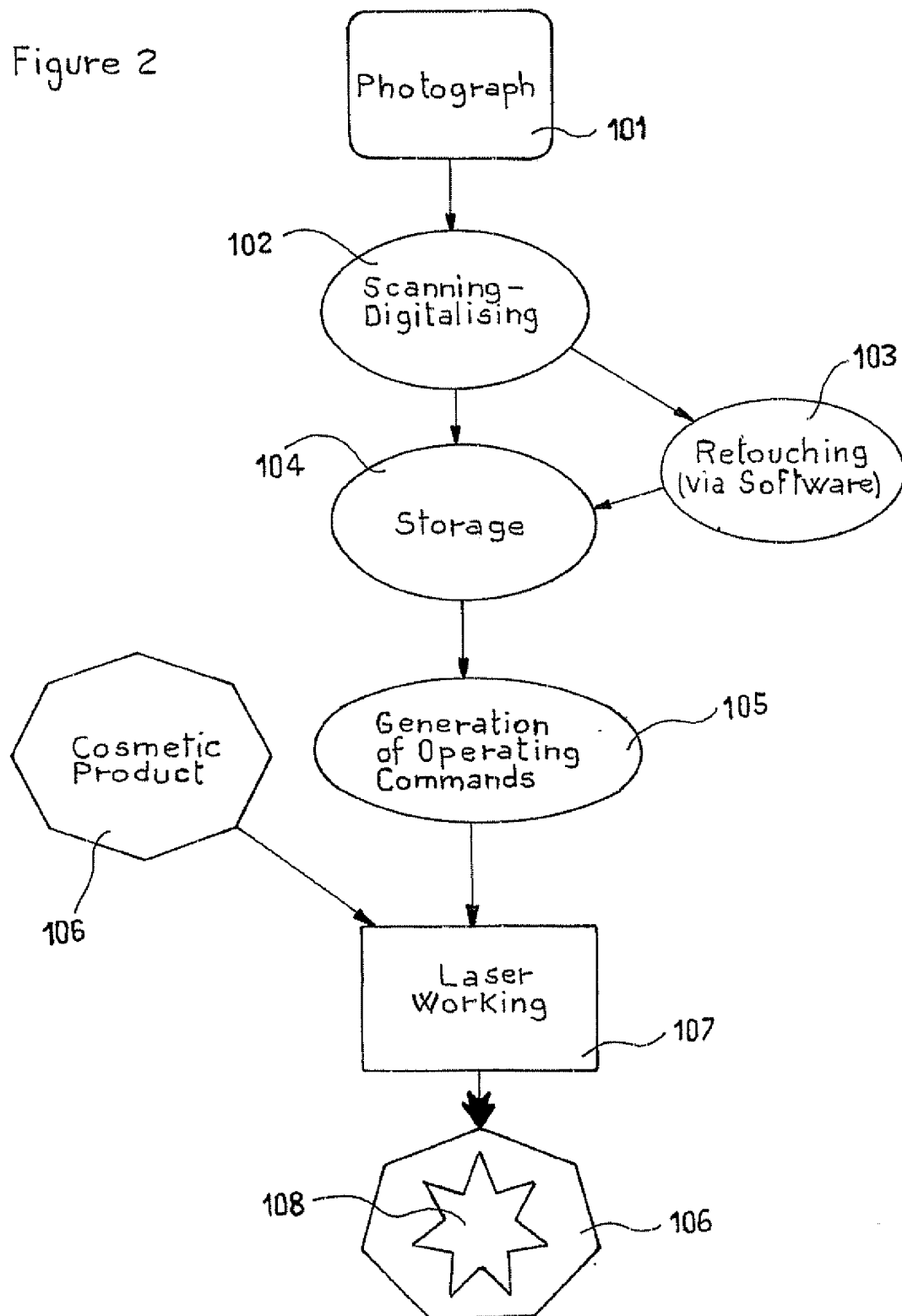
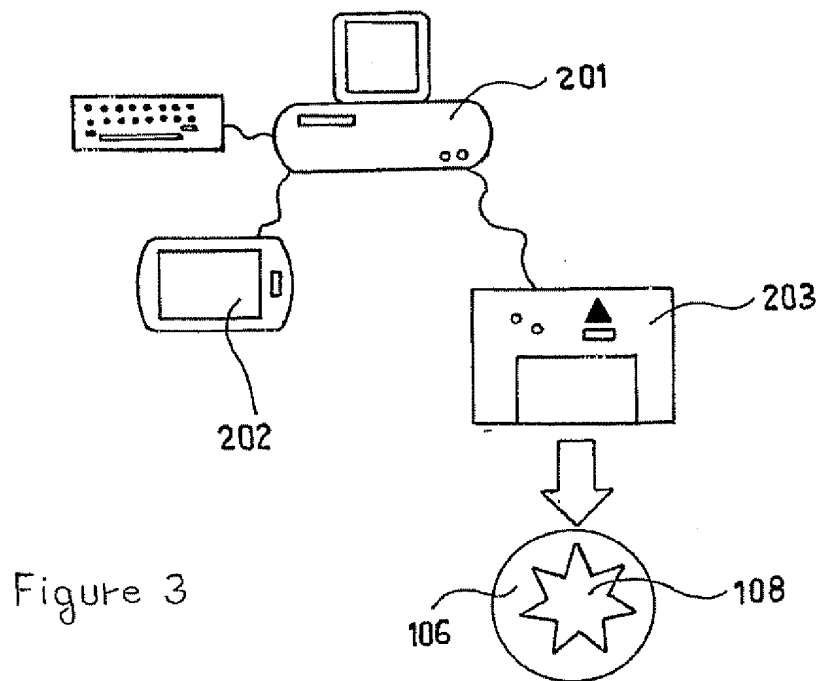
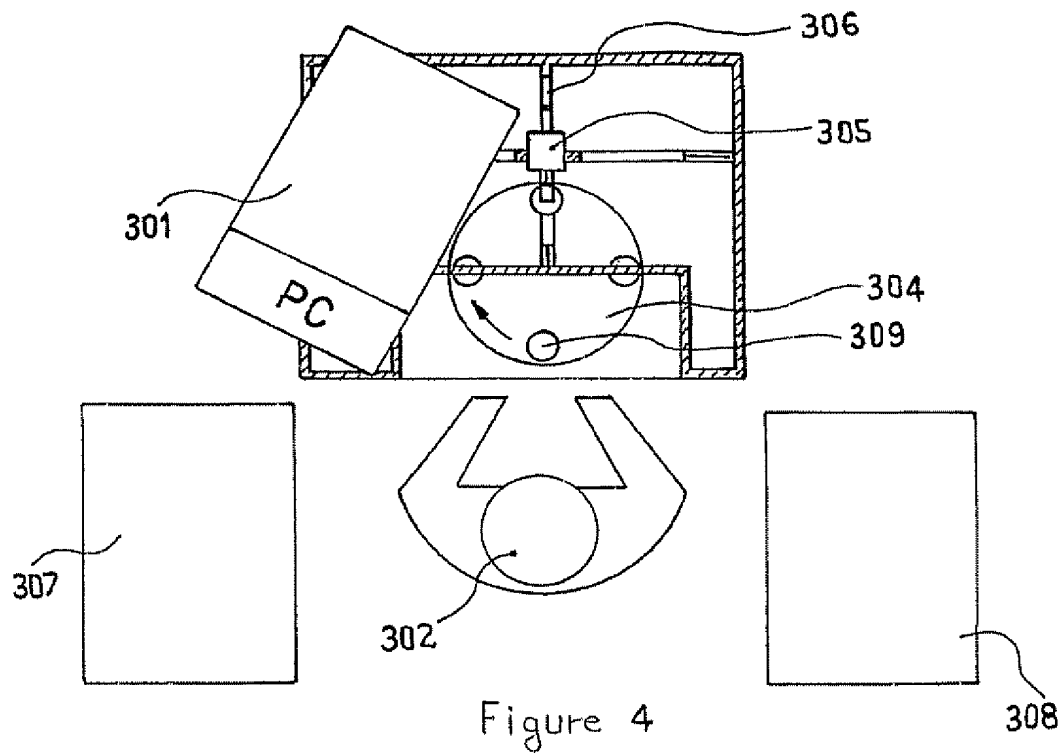


Figure 2





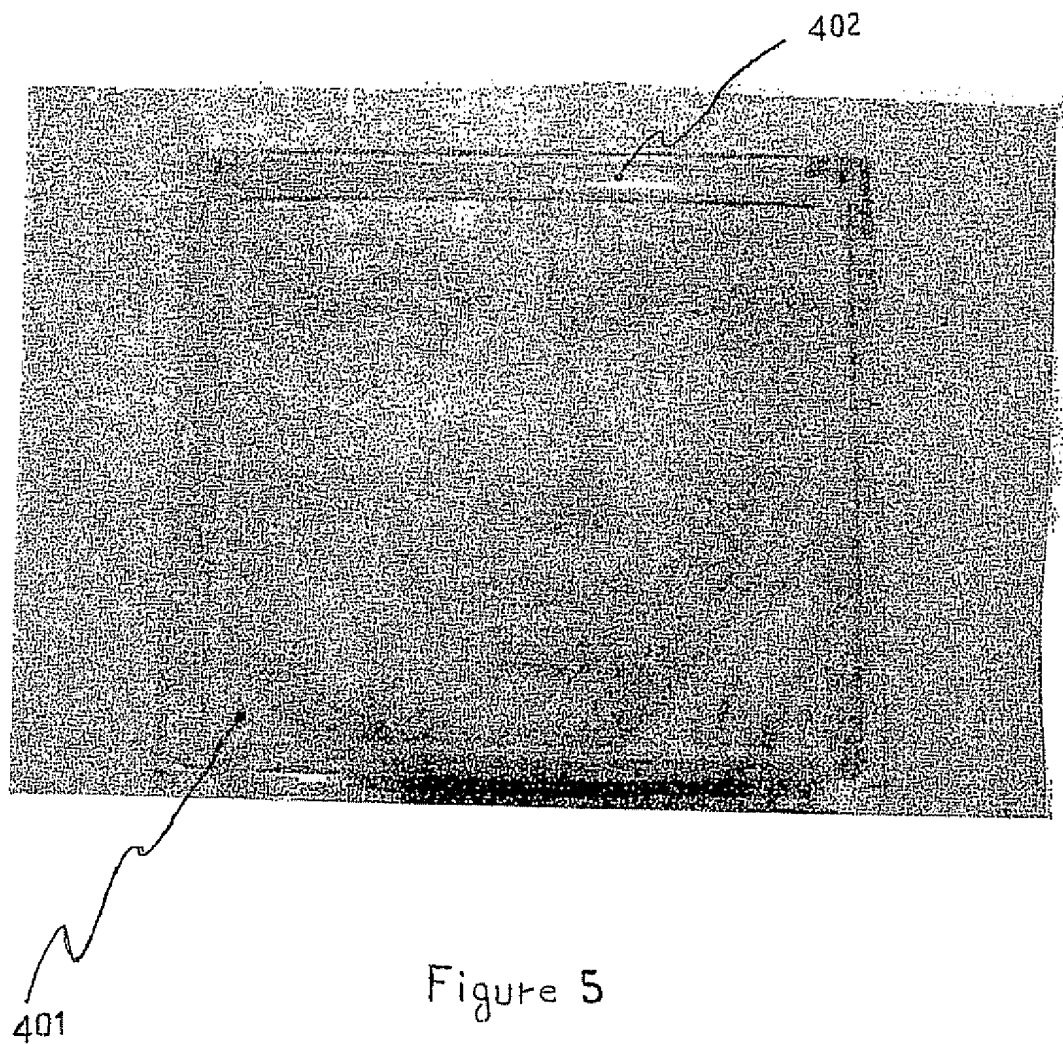


Figure 5

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

PCT/IT 02/00124

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> IPC 7 A61K6/00		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b> Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 7 A61K A45D		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) EPO-Internal, PAJ		
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.</span> <span><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex</span> </div>		
* Special categories of cited documents :		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>*E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>*L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>*O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>*P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>* &amp; * document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report	
22 October 2002	07/11/2002	
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx 31 651 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer  Lang, D	

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